

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 15, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Col. A. H. Bowman, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, died at his residence in Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Nov. 10th. He was well known in army circles, was formerly superintendent at West Point, had charge of the construction of Fort Sumter, and at the time of his death was president of the commission of engineers for remodeling the coast fortifications.

Hon. Jacob Collamer, United States Senator, died in Woodstock, Vermont, on the evening of the 9th of November. Mr. C., though not a brilliant man, possessed many statesman-like qualities, added to great industry and perfect integrity. In his death, the United States Senate has lost one of its ablest and oldest members.

It is said that the three daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney are left in a condition of poverty, and that one or two of them have been sewing for a living. Judge Taney died a poor man, and left three daughters. Their secession friends have not cared for them as they should have done.

The Indians on the plains are again becoming troublesome. On the 6th they attacked the whites at Pool Creek, captured a mail, ambulance, mules, and some Government horses. Gen. Heath is reported to have recently had a battle with the Indians—killing 29 of them.

Com. Murray took possession of the rebel ram Stonewall, now lying at Havana, on October the 2d, by simply raising the American flag at the mast-head. He is empowered to return to the Spanish Government the \$16,000 advanced to pay the crew of the ram.

John C. Breckinridge, is reported as having gone to San Antonio, Texas, from Canada—where he proposes to reside, providing the President will pardon him. He deserves the fate of Wirz.

Among the pardon-seekers, who visited the White House, on the 10th, were Longstreet, Albert Pike and Extra-Billy Smith.

The Georgia State Convention has declared by a unanimous vote that slavery is forever abolished within the State. The debt of Tennessee is \$16,211,000. Gov. Brownlow recommends the issue of bonds to pay the interest thereon.

The Late Elections.

The result of the recent elections foots up, in round numbers, as follows: Pennsylvania, Union maj., 21,000; Vermont, Union maj., 20,000; Maine, Union maj., 22,000; Ohio, Union maj., 30,000; Iowa, Union maj., 20,000; New York, Union maj., 25,000; New Jersey, Union maj., 3,600; Nevada, Union maj., 1,000. Several other States have held elections this fall but we have not the figures.

In New Jersey the Union majority in the Senate is two, and in House 15.

In New York the Senate stands 27 Union to 5 Cops, the House 94 Union to 34 Cops. The next Congress will stand Senate, Union 38, Cops 11; House, Union 144, Cops 40.

The Union party has swept everything before it—not leaving a single State to the Cops. This is surely a most glorious triumph.

British Neutrality Precedents.

A petition has been circulated in commercial circles in Boston, which has been numerously signed by the shipowners and merchants asking Secretary SEWARD to refrain from pressing the demands of our Government against England for compensation for depredations committed upon our commerce by the Alabama and other British pirates. The petitioners take the solid ground that it would be a great injury to the United States to weaken the prospective value of the precedents set by the British Government, as the day must sooner or later arrive when we will have the opportunity to follow in their footsteps, and, imitating the example of her merchants, mechanics and ship-builders, profit by her misfortunes. This is teaching the bloody instructions in the bitter letter.

Pittsburgh Chronicle.

This highly popular Pittsburg Daily, added some six columns to its dimensions last week, on account of its largely increasing advertising patronage. This fact speaks volumes in favor of the growing prosperity and influence of Pittsburg enterprise. The Chronicle is independent in politics, and discusses all national topics with fairness ability, but its chief aim is to advance the business interests of Pittsburg and its surroundings—and hence, is specially worthy the encouragement and support of the business men of the "smoky city." May it receive the increasing patronage it merits.

The Forthcoming Message of President Johnson and the Departmental Reports.

In the time that intervenes between now and the session of Congress, next month when the President's message and the reports of the heads of departments will be given to the public, we shall doubtless be favored with abundance of information from the "knowing ones" as to the contents of these forthcoming documents, and their recommendation upon important points or measures of policy. We have generally had such advance information in previous years, and the fact that it has nearly always subsequently proved to be all bosh, is not likely to make it less greedily received this year. How easy it would be, for example, for O. P. Q. or X. Y. Z. to telegraph from Washington to some of our sensational journals that "President Johnson, in his forthcoming message, will take decided ground in favor of a peremptory enforcement of our claims for damages upon England;" and what a nice sensation it would be for Wall street and for the Fenians! How cheap it would be to forward a telegram that the "Secretary of State had just sent on his report to the printer, and it contains his very latest despatches, will exhibit to a startled country the extremely critical condition of our relations with France;" or a despatch that the Secretary of War would, in his report favor the maintenance of our army at a strength of two hundred thousand, as it was necessary to overawe the still rebellious spirit of the South. In fact, we are already beginning to have such alleged foreshadowings of departmental reports.

A New York contemporary, has a Washington despatch announcing the highly important news that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his forthcoming report, will advocate the abolition of the present Internal Revenue system, and the substitution for it of a tax upon sales. Now, this would be highly important if true. But we think it would be safe to add to the announcement that its author did not learn the news by reading it in Secretary McCulloch's forthcoming report, or from any one who had read said report, or from Secretary McCulloch himself, or from any one to whom the Secretary told it. He probably either "saw a man" who told it to him, or found it among the sediment in the depths of his own consciousness. In either case it is neither important nor true, and should have been "suppressed before it was published," as it is calculated only to do harm.

In a few weeks we shall have the President's message and accompanying documents; and it would be as well not to give credit to, or speculate upon, anything alleged to be in them, until it can be read in the documents themselves.

The Roman Problem.

The situation of Pope Pius the Ninth at Rome is beginning to be interesting. Notified long ago that the French troops would be gradually withdrawn from the Eternal City, he refused to take the hint, as it was meant that he should, and has preferred temporization to action. He must be somewhat startled by the notice given him, that the evacuation would commence on the first of November, which it is said that Count SARTIGES, the French Minister, has delivered. It is further stated that two French frigates had left Toulon on the 28th ult. to take home a portion of the soldiers which were stationed at Rome. The evacuation, according to previous notice, is to be gradual. This is the first warning. His Holiness has hitherto acted upon the policy of "Micawber," and hoped that "something would turn up." But nothing has turned up, and now the French evacuation of Rome has commenced. What will be the result? He must be prepared to evacuate with the soldiers, or he must make terms with VICTOR EMANUEL. Hitherto he has obstinately refused to enter into negotiations with him, except upon such terms as were inadmissible. Either he must reconsider his determination, and submit to necessity, or he must prepare to move. The Italian Ministry, it is stated, will again propose the opening of negotiations as soon as the elections in Italy are over. The Pope will be given another opportunity, and there is no doubt that it is the intention of France to spur him up to decided action by the course which she has taken.

The Revolt in Jamaica.

An arrival from Port Antonio brings news from Jamaica to the 16th of October. The revolt of the negroes had then been going on and gaining strength for nine days. The rebels were in full force in Port Morant, and were committing fearful excesses. If this is to be a war of races in that island, it will be fearful. There is but a small military force within reach for the protection of the whites. On the coast such gunboats as can be called from near places may protect the few who are fortunate enough to get under the shelter of their guns; but in the interior there is no sort of refuge. The proportions of the two races would seem to preclude any chance of self-defence, for of the 400,000 inhabitants of the Island, only about 10,000 are whites. There are 75,000 mulattoes, and the remainder, more than three hundred thousand, are pure blacks.

Alex. H. Stephens, has been urged to run for Congress, in Georgia, but he declines the use of his name for that position. Can't take the oath, eh?

ORGANIZING THE HOUSE.

The Democratic journals, which talk seven days in the week about the dangers of consolidation and centralization, are making a concerted effort to force upon one subordinate officer of the Government a larger political power than was ever wielded by a President. Their purpose is to settle all questions of reconstruction by persuading Edward McPherson, Clerk of the last House of Representatives, to put on the roll of the next House the names of persons sent to Washington from the Rebellious States. If put on the roll, those persons would take part in the election of Speaker, and probably take their seats in the House. That would dispose forever of the most important questions touching the relations between the Rebellion and the Government. Congress would have no voice whatever in deciding them, but would find that the Clerk of the House had saved them the trouble of all legislation on matters clearly within the scope of legislative authority. The latest effort, therefore, of Democracy, according to The World, Herald, Chicago Times, Cincinnati Inquirer, and the rest, is practically to abolish Congress.

Unfortunately for the Democratic plot, Mr. McPherson is not disposed to join it. A statement was printed the other day by a correspondent of The Evening Post, undoubtedly well-informed on the point, that Mr. McPherson had announced that he would not place on the roll any person claiming to be elected from a State that has been in Rebellion. A still more explicit and precise piece of testimony exists. Mr. McPherson has stated his views at length in a letter from which we copy as follows:

"In the several theories of reorganization, the controlling power in the premises is variously supposed to be lodged sometimes in the President, sometimes in Congress. The latter is likely to incline to the latter view, and in any event is not likely to permit members to be forced into the House and Senate until, in accordance with the constitutional guaranty, those bodies themselves have passed upon the claims of the applicants.

"But the law of the case is plain. It provides—in a resolution burlingly worded, but prepared and passed with direct reference to such a contingency as an effort by a tricky Clerk to flood the House with illegitimate members—that the Clerk 'shall make a roll, and place thereon the names of all persons, and of such persons only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected, in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States.'—[Stat. at Large, Vol. XII., p. 804.

"On this it is clear: 'First: That no 'law of the United States' authorizes the election of representatives in any of the insurrectionary States. 'Second: That no 'law of any of the States' authorizes an election held at the call of a 'Provisional Governor,' and from which large numbers of legally recognized voters (the unsworn Rebels) are excluded. 'How then can any names be placed on the roll as from these States?'

Mr. McPherson adds in the same letter that he believes "there can be no legal government in any of the insurrectionary States until Congress recognizes it. Without legal government there can, of course, be no legal representatives to be placed on the roll." This letter, as the reference to Provisional Governments shows, was written some time since. The recent declarations of Mr. McPherson are in perfect conformity with it. His determination not to reconstruct Congress by his individual act is matured by long reflection, has been repeatedly asserted, and cannot be shaken by the inflammatory appeals of journals that have only just learned to counterfeit the accents of loyalty, and to lend a tardy support to the Administration. They are re-enforced by Gov. Perry of South Carolina, who volunteers the valuable opinion that the persons chosen from his State in November will have the same right to take their seats as the regularly elected members from Massachusetts. We don't know a Copperhead anywhere who isn't of the same mind; but so long as the law is plain, and Mr. McPherson pledged to obey it, the Copperheads are welcome to their opinions. They will in vain expect the Clerk to attempt, or the House to tolerate, an act that would be equally revolutionary and despotic, and that could produce nothing but confusion and disaster.

The Union Dead in the Southwest.

The same laudable and patriotic spirit which induced the Government at Washington to send com. missions to Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, to disinter the bodies of Union soldiers and give them a proper burial, has caused another to be sent to the Chickamauga battle-field. Four hundred bodies have been lifted tenderly from the roughly-made graves in which they were first placed, and about three hundred of these have been deposited in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. The battle-fields of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Wauhatchie and others in the Southwest will also be visited, and the patriot dead removed to the same cemetery. Watchful and careful protectors of our soldiers while living, our national authorities do not fail to pay that respect to them when dead which their valorous deeds entitled them to receive.

There were, according to the best authorities, 121 deaths by cholera in Paris between the 1st and 10th of October. On the 12th there were 191 deaths, and on the 13th 180.

Many planters in Texas are paying the freedmen their wages every evening, as the only sure plan of having their cotton picked. The plan is said to work well.

THE EXECUTION OF WIRZ.

The execution of Henry Wirz attracted crowds of spectators to the Old Capitol on Friday morning, November 10th. At 9 o'clock a strong military force arrived, and the streets in front and at the side of the building were cleared. Owners of tenements, from the roofs or windows of which views of the gallows could be had, admitted spectators at large prices, and quite a number of women availed themselves of this opportunity to gratify their curiosity. Holders of tickets were admitted into the prison, through which they passed into the yard. A rough gallows had been erected in one corner of the yard, on the platform of which stood four sentries of the Veteran Reserve Corps, while from the beam dangled the fatal rope which was to prove a "dead line" to the tyrant of Andersonville.

Wirz was in his cell, attended by Fathers Boyle and Wiggott, of the Roman Catholic Church. On Thursday night he ate a hearty oyster supper, and then went to sleep at 10 o'clock, reposing quietly until he awoke at three o'clock on Friday morning. He then wrote his farewell to his wife, and made some statements about his connection with the rebellion, avowing that he had maltreated prisoners in accordance with orders from superior officers, but solemnly asserted that he had never killed any one, or perpetrated the cruel acts ascribed to him. After the sentence was read to him in prison, Wirz said: "I'm d—d if the Yankee eagle has not turned out to be what I expected—a d—d turkey buzzard." He then desired that Father Boyle, and his counsel Mr. Schade, be sent for, who had a long conversation with him.

During the morning Father Boyle administered the sacrament to Wirz, and Father Wiggott then placed upon the prisoner a black cambrie robe, remarking, as he did so, "I hope the robe will be turned into a white one in the other world." Wirz, it is said, was an infidel, but of late professed repentance, and one of his religious advisers is of the opinion that he was sincere, and that he truly repented. Just before the appointed hour for execution, a young Massachusetts official at the prison handed Wirz an autograph album, in which he wrote, in a clear, steady hand, "Old Capitol prison, November 10th, 1865. Henry Wirz, Capt. and A. A. G. C. S. A." "There," said he, "is my last signature."

At 10:20 the prisoner accompanied by Provost Marshal Russell and other officers, and Fathers Boyle and Wiggott, came from the cell and passed between the line of guards to the scaffold, where the prisoner was seated. Amid profound silence Provost Marshal Russell proceeded to read the order of the War Department founded on the verdict of the Military Commission which tried the prisoner. He was charged and convicted.

"Of combining, confederating and conspiring with Jefferson Davis, James A. Seddon, Howell Cobb, John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Isaac H. White, W. S. Winder, W. Shackley Read, R. R. Stevens, S. P. Moore, Kerr Tate, hospital steward at Andersonville, James Duncanson, Wesley Warner, Benjamin Harris and others whose names are unknown, and who were then engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, maliciously, traitorously and in violation of the laws of war, to impair, injure or destroy the lives by subjecting to great torture and great suffering, by confining in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, by exposing to the inclemency of winter, and to the dews and burning sun of summer, by compelling the use of impure water and by furnishing insufficient and unwholesome food, a large number of Federal prisoners, to wit: The number of about 45,000, held as prisoners of war at Andersonville, within the walls of the so-called Confederate States, on or before 27th of March, 1864, and at divers times between that day and the 10th day of April, 1865, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, and that the insurgents engaged in rebellion against the United States might be aided and comforted."

"Sentence—And the Court do therefore sentence him (Henry Wirz) to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States may direct, to the heirs of the members of the court concerning herein; and the court also find the prisoners, Henry Wirz, guilty of having caused the death, in the manner alleged in specifications 11 to charge 2, by means of dogs, of three prisoners of war in his custody, and soldiers of the United States—once occurring on or about the 15th day of May, 1864; another occurring on or about the 11th day of July, 1864; but which finding, as here expressed, has not and did not enter into the sentence of the court as before given."

The proceedings, finding and sentence of the court were approved by the proper authorities, and Friday, Nov. 10th, designed as the day of execution.

After the reading of the order was concluded, Wirz conversed with those on the platform with seeming calmness and self-possession, and, it is said, with smiling countenance. To his spiritual advisers he said: "I am innocent—I have to die but I can die like a man—I hope in the future—I have nothing more to say." The Priests then bade him farewell and those on the platform retired to the railing—leaving the doomed man in the centre of the structure.

His legs and hands were then tied, the rope passed round his neck, and the black cap placed over his head. He stood erect without faltering, evidently having nerved himself for the solemn event. After a few moments of profound silence the drop, at a preconcerted signal, fell. He was considerably convulsed in his legs but the agony was soon over. A subsequent examination showed his neck was broken by the fall.

As the sound, occasioned by the fall of the

drop, reached the ears of the crowd on the outside of the wall, shouts of approbation were heard. The body was permitted to hang about fifteen minutes, when it was cut down and carried into the dead room, where it was placed in a coffin and given in care of Father Boyle, who, it is said, will have it deposited in the vault of the Catholic Cemetery, until the wishes of Mrs. Wirz concerning it can be known.

Such has been the termination of the earthly career of another of the sanguinary agents of the late slaveholders' rebellion. That Wirz deserved the penalty which has been inflicted upon him, there seems to be little doubt; yet he, and others who may suffer a like penalty, are rather to be pitied, on account of their being the mere tools of designing men, or human fiends. Had the leaders in the rebellion suffered the death penalty instead of such deluded men as Wirz, the ends of justice would have been fully established; but until the leading actor of the late bloody rebellion receive the merited punishment for his crimes, the climax of justice will be unsatisfied. But we presume, the chief rebel will not escape; for, simultaneous with the announcement of the execution of Henry Wirz, comes the intelligence from President Johnson that Jefferson Davis is soon to be legally tried for treason—a purpose always entertained and never for a moment yielded. The same nerve that saw the instrument executed will not flinch at trying the principal. The law that establishes Treason as crime, will neither be hard to find or difficult to construe.

All the Country's woes "Democratic."

[From the New York Tribune.] The Rebellion was Democratic. It broke out in Democratic States. It was confined to Democratic States. It was hatched by Southern Democrats. It was fostered by Northern Democrats. Democrats officered the Rebel army. Democrats made up its rank and file. Democrats filled every office in the Confederate Government, from the Presidency down to the clerkships and the messengerships. There wasn't a Republican with a shoulder-strap, or a musket, or a "place," in the whole devilish concern. In the Democratic City of Washington, under the Democratic Administration of Buchanan, the Rebellion was conspired and prepared. A Democratic member of that Democratic Administration stripped the North of arms, and smuggled them over to the South, and sent the army where it would be unavailable, or could easily be captured. A Democratic member of that same Democratic Administration scattered the navy over the world so that it could not be used on the Rebel seaboard. A Democratic Secretary of the Treasury plundered his trust to supply the Rebellion with money. A Democratic President, entreated to do something to save the Nation, refused, declaring and arguing that the Government could not Constitutionally defend itself, and that it was unlawful to coerce Rebels, and he sat sullenly down, like the Democrat and traitor that he was, and allowed the Nation's arsenals to be plundered, and the Nation's ships, navy-yards and fortresses to be seized, and the rebel armies to be organized, without lifting a finger to prevent. Democrats throughout every Northern and Western State applauded the conduct of their Democratic President—adopted and defended his Democratic doctrine, that the Government had no right to apply force to suppress a rebellion—and, from the word "Go," politically and personally opposed every legislative, financial, military and moral measure taken to speedily and successfully prosecute the war, and save the Nation's life. THE COUNTRY'S PAST AND PRESENT WOES ARE DEMOCRATIC—all and every of them, without one solitary exception. This truth, as of the Gospel, was thus uttered by a Western orator:

"Let Democratic journals and orators howl over the debt and taxes their war has brought. They but magnify their own sin. Every dollar of debt is a Democratic legacy. Every tax is a Democratic gift. Every Government stamp is a Democratic sticking-plaster. Every person in the United States drinks in Democracy in his tea, his coffee, and his whiskey, and in the sugar where-with he sweetens them. Each ingredient pays its quota for the cost of Democracy to the country. The smoker inhales Democracy. The sick man is physicked with Democracy. The laboring man gives about one hour's labor every day to pay for Democracy. The capitalist pays one-tenth of his income for the cost of the Democratic party. Every transfer of property is saddled with the Democratic burden. Before he is begotten, the child is subject to the Democratic tax. From the cradle to the grave he never is free from it. The funeral mourning must first pay the penalty of Democratic rule, and a portion of that which he leaves behind must go into this Democratic vortex. Generation after generation will carry this Democratic burden from birth to death. But for the Democratic party, our people would hardly have known the nature of taxation. But for the Democratic party, the hundreds of thousands of young men whose bones are strewn over the South would now be productive laborers and the support and comfort of families now desolate. No one can attempt to deny this indictment. No one can pretend that the Democratic party had any cause for rebellion. Yet it has the effrontery to cry over the burdens of taxation. As the father of the Democratic party, when he had stripped Job of his family, and sought to draw him from his integrity, so his Democratic sons now come forward with equal effrontery and charge their doings upon the loyal people, and hypocritically howl over their afflictions, and seek to seduce them from their integrity, to elect to power the party that has brought all these woes upon the land."

New Advertisements.

Advertisements in large type, cuts, or out of plain style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows—All Executors and Administrators' notices, \$2.50, each; Dissolutions, \$2; and other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 300 lines or less. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

FISH—a general variety, just received and for sale at MERRILL & BIGLER'S.

CHEESE—a good article, just received at Nov. 15. MERRILL & BIGLER'S.

PULLEY BLOCKS—of various sizes to be had at MERRILL & BIGLER'S.

CABLE CHAINS—a good article, on hand and for sale by MERRILL & BIGLER'S.

BUFFALO ROBES, Knee Blankets, and Horse Blankets, for sale at MERRILL & BIGLER'S.

FRSTRAY.—Strayed away from the subscriber's farm, several months since, the following cattle, to wit: One White Steer, dark ears short and crooked horns, some dark on his sides and about 4 years old; also, One 2 and a half years old Bull, mostly red. Both are marked with a piece of old left ear, and a star in the same ear. Any person giving information of the whereabouts of said cattle will be amply rewarded. Address H. WAITE, Half Moon, Centre co., Pa. Nov. 15, 1865.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned who will send you, without money or without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth, or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address GREENPOINT, Kings Co., New York. November 15, 1865.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.—CHAPMAN'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE, a beautiful little work of 50 pages, teaches you how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, and all impurities of the Skin—how to produce a full growth of Whiskers—how to produce a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head—cure Catarrh, purify the Blood, purify the breath—to curl and beautify the hair, remove superfluous hair, cure Deakness, cure Nervous debility, &c. &c.—how to renew your age, and other useful and valuable information. A copy of this work will be mailed free of charge on application. Address THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist and Perfumer, 831 Broadway, New York. Nov. 15, 1865.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?—Put not the poisoned chalice to your lips. Or Death will be the fate of him who sips. But take the herb in fresh root and leaf, and to the potent roots disease will yield. Old Dr. Buchanan's English Specific Pills cure, in less than thirty days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature decay, Seminal weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, or Nervous affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price One Dollar per box. Sent postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address JAMES S. BUTLER, 423 Broadway, New York. P. S. Descriptive circulars sent free on application. Address as above. Nov. 15, 1865.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous and Genital debility, Nightly emissions, and Seminal weakness, the result of youthful indiscretion, and came near ending his days in hopeless misery, will for the sake of suffering man, send to all who need it, (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's sad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him, or sending his place of business. The receipt and full information of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail. Address JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau Street, New York. P. S.—Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable. Nov. 15, 1865.

NEW STORE IN CURWENSVILLE.

JOHN IRVIN. Has just received and opened at the old stand in Curwensville, an entire new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will sell very cheap for cash. His stock consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-made clothing, &c. The public generally is respectfully invited to give him a call; see his stock and bear his prices, and purchase from him if you find it will be to your advantage. Nov. 15, 1865.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.—Do you wish to be cured? If so, swallow two or three heaped spoons of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Nervous Antidote," "Premature Decay," and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of Old Doctor Buchanan's English Specific Pills—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old Dr. Buchanan can take them with advantage. Dr. Buchanan's English Specific Pills cure in less than thirty days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address JAMES S. BUTLER, No. 423 Broadway, New York, Gen. Agent. P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is One Dollar—post free. A descriptive circular sent on application. November 15, 1865.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—Hegeman & Co's Genuine Medical Cod Liver Oil has proved by twenty years' experience, the most valuable remedy in use, as while it cures the disease, it gives strength and flesh to the patient. Warranted pure and made from fresh livers. Sold by druggists generally. HEGEMAN & CO. Chemists and Druggists, New York.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease, spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO. Chemists and Druggists, New York.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—Hegeman & Co's Camphor Ice, with Glycerine, cures Chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nov. 15, 1865.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, for sale at Hartwick & Hudson's, Clearfield, Pa.

A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, paints, oils white lead, &c., at E. A. IRVIN'S.

HORSE SHOES and horse-nails, to be had at MERRILL & BIGLER'S.

FOR SALE—at cost—A good cook stove, to close out the stock at the cheap cash store of R. MOSSOP, Clearfield, Pa.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, bacon, lard, cheese, dried beef, dried fruit, received regularly at the store of J. P. KRATZER.